Wenk-Kneed Generals To Be Tried for Acts of Surrender-The Customs Treaty Negotiations-Municipal Repairs of Metropolitan Damages.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALD.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 4, 1871. The French people appear determined to take ctive measures for the vindicame and fame of the nation.

ner court martial is ordered to be held here the late war, or since , under charges resulting from pperations during its progress. Eminent of who surrendered their forces to the Prussians will be brought before the Court.

THE CUSTOMS TARIPY THEATY WITH GERMANY. It is proposed by the government to send M. Ponyer Quertier to Berlin to secure the final ratification of the Customs Treaty. CIVIC RESTORATION IN PARIS.

The municipality of Paris has voted two millions of france for repairs to the monuments and public mildings which were damaged in the city during he mege and the reign of the Commune. CONVICT COMMUNISTS' ESCAPE.

Two of the convicted Communists have escaped from Versailles. ROYAL HONOR FROM BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazit witl visit Paris in De-

ENGLAND.

The Prison Reform M. vement and Missionary Disciples of Mrs. Fry.

Prince Arthur's Bethrothal a Premature Report-Discouraging News from the "Strikers" in Scotland.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1871. Dr. Wines, who was appointed by the last Na tional Convention of Prison Reformers in the United States as its delegate to Europe to make arrangeon prison reform in London, in 1872, has arrived at Berne to invite the Swiss government to send dele-gates to the proposed congress. Dr. Wines bears a Jetter from President Grant commending the objects

PRINCE ABTHUR A BACHRLOR The report that a marriage was projected between rince Arthur and the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, a pronounced untrue.

SCOTCH ACTION AGAINST "STRIKERS," The shipwrights of the Clyde, who have joined he Niue Hour League, have been "locked out" by Atheir employers.

> Futal Disaster at Chelses. LONDON, Oct. 6-5 A. M.

ssive and tremendous explosions have courted in the establishment of an oil merchant at

It is leared, in a dying condition.

RECEPTION OF THE RENFORTH CREW. The Renforth crew arrived at Newcastle las

night and were heartly welcomed by their fellow lownsmen. Their trainer, Scott, is dead.

A letter published to day from Mr. Mundelia, proposes new terms of arbitration for the settle-ment of the Newcastle dispute.

VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Premier Gladstone Leaves Bulmoral for London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Oct. 4, 1871.

The Eight Honorable the Premier, Mr. Gladstone will take his departure from Falmoral for London to-day, his visit to Queen Victoria having

The people presume that Her Majesty's health i improved, but they have no exact information on the subject.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Bafety of a Shipwrecked Crow at the Antipodes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1871. Government advices from Australia report the hafe arrival in that colony of the shipwrecked crew of Her Majesty's ship Megata.

Patal Explosion in a Glamorganshire Mine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1871. Telegrams from Wales announce that an exploing in one of the mines at Aberdare, Glamorgan

On account of the early hour the regular mining force were not at work-a fortunate circumstance which alone prevented a frightful sacrifice of life.

IRELAND.

The Reneal of the Union Men Uniting in Clubs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The members and advocates of the "home rule arry, politicians who imagine that they can effect a repeal of the legislative union with the assent of England, are engaged in organizing a club in this city for the discussion and public assertion of their

GERMANY AND THE PAPACY

Progress of the Protestant Movement Against Infallibility and J suitism.

Respection of the Principle of Religious Liberty-A Royal Prohibition of the Jesuit Order Demanded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 4, 1871. The grand religious and political event of the day is the assemblage in public meeting in this city of Protestants, representing various portions of the German empire, for the purpose of discussing the condition of the Protestant religion in Germany.

The delegates have adopted a formal declaration which sets forth the following statements of belief,

First.-That it is the interest of Germany to oppose the doctrine of Papal infaliability.

signty of the State and the liberties of the people destructive of that freedom of conscience which lashe basis of pure religion.

Third—That the establishment of the Order of

FRENCH CREDIT AT A DISCOUNT IN BERLIN. It is understood that the German government re-uses to accept treasury bonds guaranteed by the reach bankers in payment of a further instalment in indemnity, and requires bits of exchange, and as re-establishment of diplomatic arrangements between Germany and France.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.

Saints Submissive.

All Quiet in Salt Lake City-No Trouble Anticipated-The Laws To Be Obeyed-Observance of the Grand Church Holiday-Brigham Young Interviewed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 4, 1871. Everything is as quiet in the City of the Saints as anumer day. The excitement has very generally bated, and it is quite certain that there is little or no chance of any disturbance of the peace. The government officials are of this opinion, and no reasonable man doubts its correctness. Somebody must have sent East a very exaggerated statement of the situation here to create the intense excite ment which appears to have existed there. Nothing has occurred here that would justify any serious fears of an outbreak. The movement of a handful of troops was merely a precautionary measure, and its effects were salutary. I do not think that the measure was ill advised, and the officials were undoubtedly thoroughly posted

To-day the prairie schooners, or covered wagons are coming into the city from all points, even the most distant of the Territory, filled with men, women of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to be held in the great Tabernacle in this city to ance, with the unusual collection of wagons and horsemen and miners. The stores are doing a lively laying in their winter supply of groceries and clothing, and altogether the scene is anything but

The News, official organ of the Church, contains to-night a long editorial on the efforts of the federal officials to enforce the law as against the leaders of the Church, which it characterizes as a crusade against religious liberty. It says that the officials have all the advantage apparently to start with. We shall see how the struggle is ended. They (the Mormons) are willing, nevertheless, to fight the battle in the courts. They don't expect justice there. federal officials hoped for a great disturbance or a fight. In this they are disappointed.

Personally Mr. Cannon views the proceedings of

thinks he would be justified in resisting its proces as he would those of a mob: vet, if accused, he by so doing, he would show the nation that he re spected its authority, and have the charge decided. not before Judge McKean, but by the verdict of the country, whether religious liberty is to be pre-scribed and men be denounced as criminals for their religious belief. He shinks he will yet be stig matized as a crusader against religious liberty Nowhere does Mr. Cannon squarely and openly admit that he will stand a trial freely. That que is to be decided hereafter.

The tone of the press is more temperate and peace ful and is no longer inflammatory.

Mr. Young is better to-day and has been granted

a few interviews. He expresses himself entirely ready to stand a trial and vindicate his innocence before a jury against any accusation that may be plating foreible resistance to the authorities in the execution of their duties and the laws. That is the feeling of all his counsellors. There will be no trouble, and capital will be as safe here as in any part of the United States.

At an interview with Brigham Young to-day he appeared somewhat improved and more disposed to converse on the situation. He laughed upon hearing of the sensational reports sent East and averred that there was no quieter or orderly place to be found on Continent. He had not the least Continent. feeling of uneastness or doubt since the proceedings against him and his people had begun. He was pained to hear that President Grant had authorized this crusade. He said it was simply the power the Methodist Church, which having sig-nally failed in its missionary enter-prises to the Saints, now proposes to destroy them with Methodist Governers, judges and packed juries of the Methodist persuas who, by the blessing of God, had totally failed in inducing a single member of Zion's flock to abjure the faith. It was proposed, he said, to prosecute him, first, for lascivious cohabition, him for bigamy or polygamy; and, finally, to hold and other ontiaws, who were called Danibas, destroying angels. They were thought-to begin gently with him, but. said he. "I am content to abide by every law that is just, for every law that prohibits free tional, and the verdict would be the total defeat of the bad men now seeking to injure and disgrace him and his people. If there is any trouble the responsibility will be with the officials met their enemies and vanguished them with their own weapons, and would do so again. Although said Brigham, in the present issue, every member of the court is my avowed enemy, and every man whatever charge they may cook up, and trust to the good sense of the people at large to see that thing like justice be done. He was happy to know there was a Supreme Court the United States, the judges of w

were tawyers of justice and not fools. He thought the time had arrived for the capitalists residing here and in the Eastern cities, and engaged in developing the mines, to rise up in their strength and to enter their united protest to the President against the course of these officials who, he said were keeping out capital from the East and England. I propose, said Brigham, to have peace here, and ve the Mormons will never do aught to distur that peace. The rumored troubles are the work of

Much more was said and apparently of a pacific nature; but it was evident Brigham felt much disarbed, frequently holding his head down apon his nands and seemingly speaking with himself like a man in trouble and grief.

The Government Sustains the Action of Judge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1871. Prior to the inauguration of criminal prosecution against the leaders of Mormondom General Augus against the leaders of mormonicon General August informed the War Department that it might be necessary to concentrate troops at Salt Lake City, in the event that Judge McKesn should take a decided stand against the leading Mormons. Correspondence has passed tween General Sherman and General Augur, but no orders were issued, the latter being left to exercise his own discretion in respecting the action of General Augur thus far meets with the unqualified approval of the Secretary of War, and the prompt action of General Augur, it is believed cipated in that quarter, but at the least in troops will be sent into Utah sumcient to suppor the United States Judge against all enemies in the

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

The Reichstag Summoned to Assemble-Important Tressury Duty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, 1871. The Pressian Reichstag will assemble about the middle of the present month. One of its most important duties will be to vote for the first time the

CONFLAGRATIONS IN THE WEST. . ILLINOIS.

Back Down of Brigham Young--- The Destruction of Immense Pine Forests in Wisconsin.

DEVASTATING FIRES IN MINNESOTA

Hundreds of Miles of Territory Burned Over.

SIX OR SEVEN COUNTIES RUINED.

Great Destitution Among the Inhabitants.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 4, 1871. The free which are now prevailing in six or seven orthwestern counties of Wisconsin never had parallel since the settlement of the country. The trought which prevailed early in August dried up springs, streams and vegetation, and parened the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself burns, and living trees are falling from the action of the fires, which und All outstanding property is swept away, there being no water available to stop the fires.

Barns and their contents, haystacks, corn, wood and other property, together with hundreds are burged, yet. There is no authentic account of the loss of ugh a family in Kewannee county and

The hardest fights against the flames are ma a quantity of sawmills located among the pine forests of this region, but many of them have been ourned. All the force available from the adjace places has been called to the assistance of the threatened mills and settlements. In some case the resistance against the fire has with success. The work has been so long and harrassing and the men so exhausted that in places where no water is available trenches have been dug around property, but the slightest wind carries the burning bark through the air and renders such efforts useless

The Advocate to-day estimates that an area of 160 square miles is being burned over. Three saw mills are positively known to have been burned, and others are reported to be destroyed, but the reports lack confirmation. In Kewanes county from sixty to eighty dwellings and barns have been burned, At Horne's pier a store, six dwellings, shops, farms and other buildings have been consumed. It is said that the inhabitants saved themselves by retreating to the pier and taking up the planks communicating with the shore. Two rivers, two less damaged. In Darr county great quantities of cordwood railroad ties, telegraph poles and other On the west side of Green Bay and Fox River the fames extend from Memonee to Ochoosk, a distance of 120 miles, and are thirty miles in breadth. This region is one of atternate pine and hard wood time er, and is thickly settled.

in some cases large lots of pine logs in dried-up streams were burned. Very little travel is practicable. It is with difficulty that definite particulars

The Fires in Northern Wisconsin-The Finest

Timber in the State Destroyed-A Starving MILWAUKER, Oct. 4, 1871. have been raging in the woods between there

Oconto counties. The large lumbering towns of Marinette and Peshtigo are threatened with de-The fires are now raging over 3,000 square miles of territory. About one hundred families are burned

out of house and home. The refugees are in Green Bay and other towns. At least one hundred other families are in danger of being burned out. everything have been swept away. Thousands of destroyed. Rears and other with beasts have been driven in dismay from the woods and are flying

about in every direction without success. Many of the people have been prostrated, suffocated by the neat and smoke and

had to be carried by their comrades to places of All supplies of food for man and beast have been destroyed, and starvation during the coming winter

Two Hundred Miles of Prairie and Fores Swept Fare-Five Lives Lost-Houses Barned and Farms Ruined-\$2,000,000

Worth of Property Descroyed. Sr. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4, 1871. A great fire is raging in the woods and prairies from Breckenridge to the Big Woods in this State. It has already caused a tearful amount of damage Friday morning last, and has already swept over a range of country 200 miles in extent. Houses, barns and haystacks have been swept away as dust by the terrible conflagration. Warehouses along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad have been burned, and a train of cars in attempting to pass through the fire last The cars were filled with cinders and pieces of burn

at \$2,000,000; the actual loss may go either above or below that figure before the fire is subdued. Every one is excited at present, and prone to fix the losse very high. It is, however, certain that there has

never before been such a fire in Minnesota.

Hundreds of farmers have been ruined, and they have been glad to escape with the lives of them seives and families.

Panl, and as I write the smoke is rolling in great thick clouds, completely enveloping everything in

There has been no rain of late, and it is now blow ing strongly from the west.

Destruction of Growing Timber by Fire in Obio. TOLEDO, Oct. 4, 1871.

and Wabash Railroad for the greater part of the way between Antwerp and New Haven, and covering an ares of four or five miles. The woods are ourning also between Antwerp and Cecil, destroy ing the timber, hundreds of cords of firewood and houses were destroyed, and the steam mill was only saved by breaking furrows in the ground around quence of the replacing of heated rails with new

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The fire is still raging.

ones. The cornfields and meadows are entirely

Freedom of Education and Constitutional Allegiance in Rome

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Oct. 4, 1871. The Italian government is resolutely reso,ved that the rights of the Crown shall be completely vindi-cated against the claims of the Tiara, particularly in

the matter of public education.

His Majesty's Cabinet has determined that no professor of the University of Rome will be permitted to

Convention.

A Mosaic Platform-Bourbonism and the New Departure-Universal Suffrage and General Amnesty-Return to Specie Payment Demanded-Sharp Thrust at Tammany.

3.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4, 1871. The Democ, atic State Convention met to-day in Executive Hall. More than five hundred delegates were present. A'r. Sk'aner was chosen President.

Whereas the democracy of this State, reporter that the first providence and upon the pairfolium and intelligence of the American people, have at all time, in good faith, or deavored to uphold, preceive and maintain the great work of the republican fathers of the American Union and constitution of the Upited State and whoreas, amid the general wanning attariting corruptions which, in the highest places of patriage and power under the sovermann, now threaten complete subversion of our rejublican framework a recomplete subversion of our rejublican framework a red complete subversion of our rejublican framework and red complet

sorted to desiroy their freedom, the calling in of the military power as in Louisiana and other States against the will of the people; the breaking down by Congress of the only safeguard of personal liberty—the writ of habeas corpus—in States it disturbing of the freedom of State and midvidual action, and in cases resting the whole power of the general government upon the freedom, to be overcised at his pleasure within the States, in utter disregard of all State authority, manifest a rising spirit of despition and a centralization of power in the bands of a single chief, which leaves nothing unaccomplished to make his will absolute and his rule perpetual and the masses of the people slaves.

Recoved, That the general government is, as it ought to be, a government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated by the constitution of the United States; that according to the lotter of that instrument it is expressly declared that all powers not conterred upon for and the government of the United States; that according to the lotter of that instrument it is expressly declared that all powers not conterred upon for any other constitution of the United States; that according to the lotter of that instrument it is expressly declared that all powers not conterred upon for any other constitution of the United States; that according to the lotter of that instrument it is expressly declared that all powers not conterred upon for any other conterred upon for any other contents. hed and emission to the letter of that instrument a sessible that according to the letter of that instrument a saily declared that all powers not conterred upon Congress of the government of the United States, are reserved to the test especitively, or to the peaple; that this distinction is series of action assigned to the general and State governate is important to harmonize the co-operation of both; the preservation of local independence; to the universal dialon of political vitality; to the prevention of military definition; to the security of individual rights, and to the popinism; to the security of individual rights, and to the popinism; to the security of entire the destruction of the security of the s

interpretation of the constitution, requires a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and the restoration of gold and silver as the only legal tender in payment of debts, both public and prisate.

Resolved. That every American citizen should be entitled to the enjoyment of his rights under the constitution as amended, and we demand of Congress full amnesty for all past political offences, and restoration to all the privileges

Resolved, That we view with alarm the profligate squandering of the public domain by the party now in power, and demand that nereafter the public lands be held for the benefit and use of actual settlers only.

Resolved, That honor and duty alike require the honest payment of the public debt and the faithful performance of all public obligations, more especially with such obligations as have been entered into to preserve and maintain our national honor; but we do not admit that creditors more than other men are entitled to special favor in any such interpretation of the laws as would confer upon them rights neither intended nor warranted by acts of Congress under which the obligation or debt was created. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to avoid all wasteful expenditure, to alleviate the burdens of taxation by wise distribution, to reduce our revenue as fast as practicable, those especially which bear upon production and labor, and to prevent fraud and corruption in all branches of the administration and in the collection of its revenues, and it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice rigid economy in the conduct of public affairs; that we denounce the assumption of the war making power by General Grant in the Sau Domingo question as a gross violation of the constitution.

The following additional resolutions were offered red, That we view with alarm the profligate squan of the public domain by the party now in power, and that hereafter the public lands be held for the benefit

The following additional resolutions were offered by E. L. Merritt, of Sangamon:— Resolved, That all taxes or tariffs levied for protectionstitute robbery. That experience has shown that revenuely tariff is most unequal by its mature, most burdensome tenaracter, and most productive of evasion and crime. Therefore, we declare as a correct principle of democratic government that we are in favor of a full and absolute free trace with all mations as soon as it can be legally reached by the United States government.

United States government.

By JOHN HINCHLEY, of St. Clair—
Resolved, That we call upob Congress to establish a separate department of government, by law, which department shall be known as the "Department of Labor." Its features shall be the upromotion of the material and social welfare of the classes of the producers of our country.

By S. ASHTON, of Cook county—
Resolved, That we are opposed to and hereby denounces and all combinations or rings—Tammany or other wise—for political or parlians purposes, whether feders State, county or municipal, and desire the thorough about on of the abuses of government and State paironage and The Convention Rominated as candidate for Congress at Large S. S. Hayes, of Cook.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MILWAUKEE TRACK-MR HASWELL CONDEMNS IT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-

Since my return to the city I have been sho telegraphic notice in your paper of the 24th uit. of my measurement of the Cold Spring Course, at my measurement of the Cold Spring Course, a Milwaukee (Wis.), and as, from its brevity, it is cal culated to lead to an erroneous impression re garding the condition of the track, it is due to the case, from the very general interest which the late easay of Goldsmith Maid has elicited, for me to advise you of the nature of my report in relation thereto.

essay of doubling and has related, and has advise you of the nature of my report in relation thereto.

That the track was not defined either by a rail or a trench, and as a consequence the measurement of it could be but from an arbitrary line, and that so embarrassing was the case, that I hesitated to undertake the measurement. And that in my measurement of it, or rather in my definement of its course, I became satisfied, upon a review, that I was too libers! And further, that the third quarier, with the exception of three short gaps—erroneously printed two in my report—was obscured by bundlings and trees within the circuit of the course.

If I may be silowed an opinion in this matter of the requirement of a race course, I do not consider any track a proper course that is not clearly defined by a rail for its entire length, and that any record of a performance thereon is justif open to question.

As the question is daily put to me whether a horse upon this track could work within a mile I have to not measure it with a view to determine that point, but I am free to say that this course, alike to any other not defined by a rail, or even a trench, is open to be invaded upon the track to any extent, at such points as may not be seen by the judges, that the driver may elect. Respectively.

CHARLES H. HASWELL. sand trees within the circuit of the course.

I may be silowed an opinion in this matter of requirement of a race course, I do not consider track a proper course that is not clearly defined a rail for its entire length, and that any record of erformance thereon is justly open to question. It is not measured to the course, it is not clearly defined a rail for its entire length, and that any record of erformance thereon is justly open to question. It is not measured that it is not elearly defined a rail for its entire length, and that any record of erformance thereon is justly open to question. It is not measured the point is track could work within a mile I nave to nit I did not measured it with a view to determine to point, but I am free to say that this course, to to any other not defined by a rail, or even a rach, is open to be invaded upon its track to any ent, at such points as may not be seen by the ges, that the driver may elect. Respectively, CHARLES H. HASWELL.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

Solution of Turkey declared war against Russia.

The Bultan of Turkey declared war against Russia.

The ports of the United States reopened to British commerce.

Battle of Thames (Canada); the American and indians, under General Hartison, beat the British and indians, under General Proctor and Tacumsta.

1853—The Bultan of Turkey declared war against Russia. 1830—The ports of the United States reopened to

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Meeting of the Democratic State Greeting of Maimed Veterans Amadeus' Throne in Danger from the to the President.

> Interesting Scenes at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio-Reception of General Grant by His Old Comrades-Review of Disabled Herces-The Nation's Gratitude to Her Brave Defenders.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1871. The visit of General Grant to the Soldiers' Home resterday as ternoon was an imposing affair. At the rate of the Hame sentries were on guard, as in camp, and prese ded arms upon the approach of the Commander h -Chief. So all the way up the grand avenue. As the procession approached the attery a thundering salute of twenty-one guns was ared, the band playing "Hall to the Chief" and afterwards "The Conque ting Hero Comes." Turn-ing the corner at headqua viers a thousand veterans were seen, drawn up in Accurate line upon the parade ground, officers in fro. L. as on dress parade.

The carriages passed through an aren inscribed "Welcome to the President," "Vicksburg and Appointatox." The arch was crowned with a por-

trait of the President, and guards were on the top and at the base on either side, making a striking REVIEW OF THE VETERANS. The President and his company drew up and alighted in front of the colors, and after sainting the officers passed in review down the front and up order form. Afterwards the President took position on the right of the line, and the veterans passed him the men were passing into the chapel the President

At about two o'clock the President appeared upon the platform of the chapel, and was greeted with hearty applause. He sat upon the right, and was the object of unusual opservation. Manager Gunckle, Attorney General Akerman, Governor Brown and others also had seats upon the platform Ladies were seated upon the right and left, and the auditorium was crowded with eager veterans.

WELCORE ADDRESS BY MANAGER GUNCKLE.

After music by the Home Band Manager Gunckle addressed the President as follows:—

Mil. Pratitions—The officers and veterans of this if Central Branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Voluteer Soldiers have placed upon me the very pleasant duty giving you a formal welcome, and of extending you the fedom and hospitality of their Home. They bid you welcom as the President of the United States, welcome as the Comander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, welcome as the Board of Managers conflict of this and the other hospitality of the National Asylum, welcome as the total commander, who shared with them the suffering the commander, who shared with them the suffering the

Fresident Grant, who arose when addressed by Mr. Gunckie and stood during his address, advanced a little, and with a modesty that encroached upon timidatey, said, substantially, that to the veterans before him, on this occasion, he desired to express his sincere gratification to meet them. It gratified him to see them so comfortable and happy. They had received their wounds in an honorable cause and deserved the gratified to the people. It was true that this was the first time he had visited them, but this was owing to circumstances he could not control. Hereafter he would make it a point to visit them, not only at this Hmoe, but at the others. After again expressing his sympathy with the veterans who had been disabled in the honorable cause for which they fought. The President thanked them for their cordial welcome and resumed his seat, the veterans giving him nine hearty choers. Meantime the President's face betrayed nothing; but it was observed by those who sat near him that his eyes were giancing and racing all over the animating scene before and around him.

Mr. GUNCKLE next introduced Mr. AKERMAN, Attorney General of the United States, who said that a very unisual and a very hard task had been in-

torney General of the United States, who said that a very unusual and a very hard task had been imposed upon him; he was not a soldier, but a lawyer, accustomed to the verbose speaking of his profession and not to the curt, sharp language of command to which vete an soldiers have been accustomed. It would be easy enough to talk to cirizen to which vete an solders have been accustomed. It would be easy enough to talk to crizen soldiers or militia, but to men like these, who have stood the brunt of battle, it was a very duferent thing. The occasion could furnish him many theraes, yet eulogy to men like those would be a thrice-told tale. The best eulogy he would be a thrice-told table. The best culcgy he could offer would be the exhibition of our restored country, happy and prosperous—there were four years of war and there have been six years of peace. Peace in most of the States, but not altogether. Rebeis in some of them, which have not yet learned to submit gracefully to the inevitable; but acquiescence is graduadly coming around and we hope that the influence of reason will soon result in a unanimous devotion to our whole country and the government which the imajority of the people have decreed. It is hoped that there will soon be a unanimous acquiescence in all the results of the war. After a brief elaboration of this theme Mr. Akerman said that for some inscrinable reason Providence had afflicted all nations with war. It was probable, in the natural course of things, that we too would have our wars with foreign nations; but it did not appear probable to him that we should again have beautiful Soldiers' Homes like this for the protection of soldiers disabled in civil warfare. There seemed no cause left now for refellion, and hereafter institutions like this would be occupied by men disabled in sustaining the flag of our country against foreign wrongs and aggressions.

After again thanking the veterans for their hearty greeting Mr. Akerman resumed his scat, and, governor Brown advancing, the veterans again greeted President Grant in Pittaburg.

President Grant in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4, 1871. President Grant and party arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon, and met with a reception from the citizens trrespective of party. ments of infantry, a battery of artillery and the entire Fire Department escorted the President to the hotel, where an address of welcome was delivered by Judge McCandiess. President Grant responded in a few words, expressing his thanks.

The President visits manufactories and other objects of interest to-morrow, and leaves for Washington to-morrow night or Friday morning.

MYSTERIES OF NEWARK.

Anuther Murder-Nobody Arrested, Nobody Suspected, Somebody Declared Guilty by the Coroner's Jury-Poor Cullen's Case. Newark has another pair of mysteries to add to the long list of unaccountable, unferreted-out crimes on her calendar. About one o'clock on Saturday morning, September 30, there was found, lying in a state of insensibility in South Market street, near Jackson, one "Major! John B. Woodruff, a barkeeper_employed in Schurtz's Pas-saic Hotel. On the side of his head was a wound, from which the blood oozed freely. On examina fatal blow having been struck, seemingly, with a club or siungshot. The unconscious man was the following morning, when he died. An inquest was ordered and commenced, but although, as the sequel shows, there were from the first siving sus-picions that Woodruff was the victim of

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Radical Revolutionists.

Agliation in Madrid and Proposal to March on the Royal Residence-The Parliamentary Presidential Struggle Not Terminated -Cortes Balloting for a Chairman-Espartero's Reward.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, October 4, 1871. Sefor Zorilla was screnaded to-night by s lar and excited mass of citizens. Cries were raised of "Death to traitors " and it was proposed by some in the crowd to march on the Royal Palace, but Senor Zorilla interfered and put a sign to the move

The progressist leader Tertulia has offered support to Zonila, and has telegraphed to the provinces, calling on them to declare for radical

A popular demonstration in favor of Zorilla has

THE PRESIDENCY OF PARLIAMENT.

The result of the Parliamentury voting for Fresh dent of the Legislature, which commenced last Monday, was announced as follows after a single ballot, which stood -

For Sagasta. 121
For Rivero. 13

ROYAL REVARD TO ESPARTERO.) Us Majesty Amadeus has sent a telegraphic despat ch to Espartero at Longrono, requesting him to form & new Cabinet.

THE CASINET CRISIS. It is now considered probable that Admiral Mas-camps will form a new Oablnet; but no one be-lieves that it can be a lasting one.

MEXICO.

The General Election Closed and Juarez in a Majority in Congress.

National Quiet and the Revolutionists Foiled-Diaz in Agitation for Seconsion-The Old Plan of a New Republic-Parliamentary Organization in the Capital.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30, 1

majority of eighteen in Congress. nothing to do but go through the form of a choice between the rival candidates,

It is believed there will be no important revolu

tionary movements following this result. Confidence is fast being restored in nearly all parts of the republic. There is, however, some com tion in Oaxaca in consequence of the report that the partisana of Diaz, the rival of Juarez in the contest for the Presidency, are making military preparations, with a view to compelling the secession of the States of Oaxaca, Chiapa and Tabasco from the Mexican Union.

The plan of the Diazists is said to be to combine with the malcontents in Guatemala, revolutionize that republic, and form an independent government by its union with the three Southern States of PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATION Congress has organized by the election of Gabriet

Mancers as President; Francisco Lerdo Tejada, Vice

President, and Alberto Garcia, José Fernandez, Patricto Nicoli, José Rosas Moreno, José Olivera and Enrique Rublo, Secretaries

EUROPEAN MARKETS. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 4-4-30 P. M.—Cousols closed at 19% for money and the account. American securities.—Fire-twenty bonds, 1983s, 33: 1865s, 85g, 1967s, 25g, ten-fortes, 90.

LONDON, Oct. 4--:30 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds, 83; for the old issue of 1883.

PARIS BOURS PARIS, Oct. 4-P. M.—Franck rentes of Asia States five-twenty bonds, 83; for the fire for the States five-twenty bonds at 95% for the issue of 1893.

of 1952.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL Oct 4—
1:30 P. M.—Cotton closed with an upward tendency. Midding uplands, 95d.; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the
day foot up 30,000 bales, including 13,000 for export and
speculation. There were sales of 5,000 bales after the close speculation. There were sales of 5,000 bales after the close of the regular reports yesterday, which are to be added to the cales given, making the total sales yesterday 25,000 bales. Liverroote, Bergapetrys Marker.—Liverroote, Oct. 4.–5:30 P. M.—Breadstulls quiet and unchanged. Corn. Ms. 3d. per quarter.
Liverroot. Produce Marker.—Liverroote, Oct. 4.1:30 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. per cwt.
Perfociety Marker.—Anwerr, Oct. 4.—Petroleum, 50:3f. for standard white.

age, recently boarding at 16 Rivington street, has been a man of intemperate habits. On Tuosday he went to his room after having called for something, to car, and an hour or two later was found lying dead on the bed. Dr. John Beach made a postmortem examination and found that deceased had swallowed a quantity of muriatic acid. Coroner flerrman held an inquest on the body.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Bondway, Count Mucray Steas

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE," A.-A.-\$2 Saved on Fall Style Gentlemen's.

Dress Hats. Largest stock ever offered at retail.

C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 16 Cortlands steed.

A.—The Hat for the Season.
WARNOCK & CO.'s Seven Dollar Hat,
519 Broadway. A .- For a Stylish and Elecant fint the to

A Ladien' Equentrian Race, on Thursday atternoon, at 3% o'clock, at Fashion Course, in aid of the Union Home for Soldiers and Saltors' Orphans. Furse \$400. As an ovidence of the exceedingly interesting character of these races it need only be stated that the time made on October 3 was 2:20.

All Our Western Friends Are Invited to call at BR ADLEY'S, 71 Liberty street. Finest Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, elegantly framed, half Broadway prices. Cut this out for reference. A Luxuriant Head of Hair and a Cool, Clean scalp are very desirable. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRE-SERVATIVE will accompile both. Try 11.

A.—Ladies and Gentlemen if You Wish Good BOOTS and SHORS at moderate prices, patronize MILLES & CO., No. 3 Union square. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Heat in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, learners,

Billiard Table at Home for \$20.—Full Nizo-cues and walls; no extra room required. Diagram ma. er free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, St Liberty street, N. Y.

Far Discharges and Partial Destiness, Discharges and Head, acute and chronic Calarri, an all affections of the chest specify and permanently oursely Dr. HARTLEY, 997 Broadway. Knox.—Our Nupoleon of Hattern is Again in the field, and with his display of the Fall style of Bats, at 213 Broadway, has something which aimost rivals in brilliancy the Sun of Austeritz. KNOX has a way of putting a certain finish to the productions of his genius, which arrive the purchaser with wonderment. A man with a Knox Hatter October, 1871, can be distinguished from all others.

Nicol & Davidson, 686 Brondway, Offer a spiendid variety of Chancellers and Gas Fixtures, is Broats, Glass, Gilt, Ormula and illuminated colors.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheaped first class machines in the world; price from \$65 to \$100; easy payments. Salesroom 707 Broades Transes, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stock-18GS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, &c., &c. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Beraid office.

Those of Our Readers who Desire their Hale to take the same color as when young should use HALE'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Use No More Vile Benzine.—Cloverine is all the go for cleaning siks, furs, large, velvets, do Bottles, slc. and lbc.

Warnock & Co.'s Seven Pellar Press Hatts, Are going, going, going task.

Why Is Croton Water so Dirty? Secus to be the teading query of the day. Every one knows it is not to drink unless you use one of the DLPHRAVIM FILTERS, which removes all impurity and makes the water case scrystal. GRO J. CLAN RANALD, successor to Alex. McKouzie & On., practical plumber and gashiter, 35 West Fourth street, cortor of Greece.